# United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



**APPENDIX** 

75-1339 IN THE 2013

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

DOCKET NO. 75-1339

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

APPELLEE

V.

JAMES PURCELL OLIVER

APPELLANT

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

APPENDIX FOR APPELLANT



CHARLES N. STURTEVANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER 450 MAIN STREET HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06103 ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

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PAGINATION AS IN ORIGINAL COPY

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### CRIMINAL DOCKET UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

D. C. Form No. 100 Rev.

## H74/174

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THE UNITED STATES				For U.S.:				
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USA VS	. James Purcell Uliver Criminal H-74-174
1975	PROCEEDING8
1/16	Court Reporter's Sound Recording of Proceedings held on
	December 9, 1974, filed in Hartford. (Sperber, R.)
5/1	Magistrate's Papers filed. (Parker, Mag.) Record of Proceedings
	in Criminal Cases, Executed Magistrate's Warrant of Arrest, Complaint
	and Affidavit.
6/16	Call of Jury Assignment List Cal Case #3 for Jury selection on June 19th. (Clarie, J.)
6/19	JURY TRIAL - Attys. Sturtevant & Smith file Voir Dire Questions -
	Atty. Sturtevant filed Motion To Disqualify Certain Vernireman For Cause,
	Motion Granted - 48 Jurors answer roll call - Voir Dire Oath Administered
	12 Jurors impanelled and sworn - Case to commence today after 2 other
	juries are selected JURY TRIAL COMMENCES - 5 Govt. Witnesses sworn
•	and testified - Govt. exhibit #1 marked for identification - Govt.
	exhibits 2 & 3, filed - Court adjourned at 4:35pm until tommorow at
6/20	10:00 am. (Clarie, J.)  JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: Jury of 12 report - Govt's. Request To
0/20	Charge, filed - Deft's. Request to Charge, filed 2 Govt. witnesses
5.96 Sur. 15.	sworn and testified - Govt. exhibit 1-A, filed - Govt. rests at 10:38am-
	Defendant's witness sworn and testified - Defense rests at 10:45am -
	Summations from 10.46am to 11:23am - Govt, rebuttal from 11:24am to
	11:29am - Court charges from 11:45am to 12:16pm - Atty. Sturtevant states
	exceptions to charge - Charge to stand - Indictment and exhibits given
	to jury at 12:18pm - Jury recalled to Courtroom at 1:00pm a ler sending
	a note to Judge Clarie requesting reading of testimony of & witness -
	Jury retires at 1;33pm and returned with verdict of GUILTY ON ALL 3
	COUNTS at 3:07pm - Jury polled at request of Atty. Sturtevant - Verdict
	of guilty ordered accepted and filed. Bond of \$10,000.00 with full
7/16	surety.(Clarie, J.)
7/16	CJA 20 executed (Clarie, J.) authorizing preparation of transcript, filed.
8/20	Court Reporter's Notes of Proceedings held on June 19 and 20,
0/20	1975, filed in Hartford. (Sperber, R.)
9/5	CJA 21 executed (Clarie, J.) and mailed to A.O. for payment.
9/4	Court Reporter's transcript of proceedings held on June 19 and
	20, 1975, filed in Hartford. (Sperber, R.)
9/15	DISPOSITION- 3 counts - 5 years imprisonment on each of three
	counts to run concurrently. Appeal rights explained. (Clarie, J.)
9/17	Judgment and Commitment Order, filed. (Clarie, J.)m-9/19/75 Two
•	attested copies handed US Marshal and attested copy handed US Probation
	Officer in Hartford.
9/17	Notice of Appeal Filed.
9/22	Certified Copy of Notice of Appeal and Docket Entries mailed
9/25	U.S. Court of Appeals. Transcript of Proceedings held on December 9, 1974, filed in
7123	Hartford. (Sperber, R.)
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CRIMINAL NO. H-74-17

JAMES PURCELL OLIVER

#### INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury charges:

#### COUNT ONE

On or about the 15th day of July, 1974, in the District of Connecticut, the defendant, JAMES PURCELL OLIVER, did knowingly possess a firearm, that is, a destructive device known as a "molotov cocktail," which had not been registered to him in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record, in violation of Title 26, United States Code, Sections 5861(d), 5845(a) and 5871.

#### COUNT TWO

On or about the 15th day of July, 1974, in the District of Connecticut, the defendant, JAMES PURCELL OLIVER, by means and use of an instrument of commerce, that is, a telephone, wilfully did make a threat to kill, injure or intimidate Lillie M. Jenkins by means of an explosive, the said threat being substantially as follows: that shortly after an unsuccessful firebombing of the home of Lillie M. Jenkins, the said JAMES PURCELL OLIVER did, by means of a telephone, call the home of Lillie M. Jenkins and state, "The next time I won't miss," in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 644(e).

On or about the 15th day of July, 1974, in the District of Connecticut, the defendant, JAMES PURCELL OLIVER, by means and use of an instrument of interstate commerce, that is, a telephone, wilfully did make a threat to unlawfully damage and destroy a building, that is, a residential dwelling located at 20 Capen Street, Hartford, Connecticut, by means of an explosive, the said threat being substantially as follows: that shortly after an unsuccessful firebombing of said dwelling, JAMES PURCELL OLIVER did, by means of a telephone, call the occupants of that dwelling and state, "The next time I won't miss," in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 644(e).

A TRUE BILL.

James Targuson /

PETER C. DORSEY United States Attorney

THOMAS P. SMITH

Assistant United States Attorney

MR. SMITH: United States versus James Purcell Oliver, 74-174.

MR. STURTEVANT: This will be a not guilty plea, and we also waive the reading of the indictment.

THE COURT: Put the defendant to plea, Madam Clerk.

THE GIERK: James Purcell Oliver, you are charged

with violation of Title 26, United States Code, Section 5861(d),

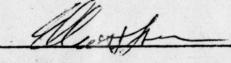
5845(a) and 5871, and 644(e), and that is in three counts of
the indictment.

Now do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty.

THE COURT: The same rule prevails: two weeks to file any motions addressed to the indictment.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes of the proceedings in the above-entitled cause on December 9, 1974.



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of the Jencks material that I turned over.

Do you want this as a Court Exhibit?

until THE COURT: It isn't necessary.

note: There is a typographical error in the indictment, in Counts 2 and 3. The typographical error is this: The indictment refers to Title 18 United States Code, Section 644(e). Actually, that should be 844(e).

MR. STURTEVANT: Many months ago -- not many months ago, but early in the case, Mr. Smith brought this to my attention. And once he made the case an open file case, and I reviewed this, I felt that there was nothing to be served by me filing a motion to have the Government reindict. Because I felt it was sufficient. Obviously, it was a typographical --

THE COURT: The correct title should be what?

MR. STURTEVANT: 844.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. STURTEVANT: Now, your Honor, it seems to me one of the other evidentiary issues that is going to come up, I believe Mr. Smith is going to attempt to introduce some prior or similar acts,

1	LILLY M. JENKINS, appearing as a witness,
2	being duly sworn, testified as follows:
3	THE CLERK: Would you state your full name?
4	THE WITNESS: Lilly Mae Jenkins.
5	THE CLERK: And your address?
6	THE WITNESS: 20 Capen Street.
7	THE CLERK: Hartford?
8	THE WITNESS: Yes.
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SMITH:
10	Q Miss Jenkins, are you employed?
11	A Yes, I am.
12	Q Would you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the
13.	jury how you are employed, and remember to keep your voice
14	up so that they can all hear you.
15	A Okay. I am employed by the Department of
16	Community Affairs.
17	Q And where is that, Miss Jenkins?
18	A 1179 Main Street, in Hartford.
19	Q What do you do at the Department of Community
20	Affairs?
21	A I'm an affirmative action liaison.
22	MR. STURTEVANT: Your Honor
23	THE COURT: If any member of the jury can't
24	hear this young lady, just raise your hand.
	Suppose we read back, as far as we have been.

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Because, unless the last gentleman down there can hear everything you say, your testimony doesn't serve the purpose that you intend.

So I will have it read back up to this point, to make sure it is heard up to this point.

And then please speak out slowly and as though you were angry. Sometimes when you get angry at somebody you speak louder, don't you?

So speak out good and loud.

All right, read it back, please.

(Previous testimony read back.)

#### BY MR. SMITH:

Q What exactly does that entail, Miss Jenkins?

A Working in the personnel office, writing up things for minorities, in order to help them find better jobs, and handle all discriminatory complaints.

- Q Now, do you have any other type of employment?
- A I am a member of the United States Army Reserve.
- Q And what rank are you?
- A Specialist 5.
- Q That is the same as Sergeant, isn't it?
- A Yes, it is.
- Q Now, you have still another job?
- A At the time I was employed by H. B. Davis Distributors.

And what did you do there?

Q

A No, I don't.

Q Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury the circumstances under which you parted with that television set, but --

MR. STURTEVANT: Your Honor, I object. I don't understand the relevance of this.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, I promise to show the relevance.

THE COURT: Is that part of the controversy here?

MR. SMITH: Yes, your Honor, I believe it is.

I believe it is part of the logical sequence of events necessary for the jury to understand what is going on.

THE COURT: Well, on that representation, the Court will allow it.

MR. STURTEVANT: If it please the Court, I would first request that we get some time sequence. I don't even seem to know what time sequence we are talking about.

MR. SMITH: I was about to ask that. I said "But", and Mr. Sturtevant objected.

Let me rephrase the question. I will withdraw the question I just asked.

BY MR. SMITH:

Q James Purcell Oliver gave you a television set, correct?

- A Yes, he did.
- Q When did you part with that television set?
- A On the evening of July 14, 1974.
- Q Do you remember about what time it was?
- A About 8:30 p.m.
- Q Will you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury, loudly, as loudly as you can, so everybody can hear, just the circumstances that took place surrounding your giving away of this television set; your giving it back to James Oliver?

A James came over to my house and he asked me for the television set. And at the time I refused to give it to him. And then there was some discussion, arguing about the television set.

And my mother told me to give him back the set.

So I brought the television downstairs and gave it to him.

- Q What did he do with the TV set when he got it from you?
  - A He smashed it in the street.
  - Q Did he say anything to you?
- A He started hollering and swearing, and about how he was going to get me, and walked away.

'	d ue cinea cened your
2	A Yes.
3	Q So he walked away after this episode?
4	A Yes, he walked up the street, hollering and
5	screaming.
6	Q Did you see him again that night?
7	A Yes, about ten p.m.
8	Q Tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury just
9	what the circumstances were surrounding your seeing him at
10	ten a.m rather, ten in the evening?
11	A He was walking down
12	THE COURT: Excuse me. Is this ten p.m.?
13	MR. SMITH: Ten in the evening, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: In the evening.
15	A He came by the house with two bottles in his hand,
16	and he said he was going to burn the house down.
17	Q Where were you when you saw him, and when you
18	heard him say this? Where physically were you located?
19	A On the second floor porch, looking down.
20	Q About how far away were you from James Oliver when
21	he said this?
22	A About where you are standing now.
23	Q It is ten o'clock at night, though, correct?
24	A Right.
25	Q Could you see him clearly?

A Yes.
Q Are you absolutely positive it was James Oliver?
A I'm absolutely positive and sure it was him.
Q Did you call the police when he said this?
A No.
Q Why not?
A Because he's always hollering and screaming.
I didn't pay him any attention.
Q What time did you go to bed that evening?
A About midnight.
Q Now, did anything happen between ten and twelve
o'clock, the time you saw James and the time you went to
bed?
A I had a series of phone calls by him. He was re-
questing to talk to me, to talk to me, talk to me. But I
wouldn't answer the phone.
Q Now, did he threaten you during any of these phone
calls? Did you ever speak to him during these
A No, I didn't speak to him during the series.
Q Now you say you went to sleep at midnight, correct?
A Correct.
Q Did you sleep soundly that night?
A Yes, I did.
Q Did you sleep completely through the night?

No, about ten of two I woke up from a crash coming

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through my window. I jumped up and looked out the window and I could see him running toward Main Street. And I saw gasoline all outside my window, and a lot of broken glass under the window.

Q When you say you saw him running up towards Main Street, who do you mean?

A James Oliver.

Who was home with you at that time? Was anybody home with you?

A Yes, my parents and my brither and sister.

Q What is your brother's name?

A Steven Marshall.

Q So your testimony is you heard something coming to your window, a crash, and did you smell anything?

A Gasoline.

Q What did you do as soon as you heard this crash and smelled it?

A I jumped up and looked out the window. And I could see a reflection of James running down the street.

So I ran out the room and went to the kitchen window, where I could get a better view. And I see him running across the 1 reet to the playground. Then I called the police.

Q Now, before you left your bedroom and went to the kitchen, did you look out, as best you could, the window, the kitchen window? The bedroom window, excuse me, looking

down towards the ground? A Yes, I did. 2 Were you able to see anything around on the ground? 3 Just glass. 4 Q Did anything actually come through the window into 5 your house? 6 Only gasoline. 7 Okay. Did any object, any foreign object, actually 8 enter the room, other than gasoline? 9 No. A 10 Do you know why not? Q 11 Because we have a screen in the window, which 12 if anything was to hit on it, on the screen, it would 13 bounce it off. 14 Now, you say you went from the bedroom to the 15 kitchen, in your apartment? 16 A Right. 17 Is that correct? Q 18 A Yes. 19 Is the kitchen on the same or the opposite side Q 20 of the apartment that your bedroom is on? 21 It is on the opposite side. A 22 And your kitchen overlooks what area? 23 Q Main Street. A 24 Now, looking out your kitchen window, is there a 25 Q

building right beside --

MR. STURTEVANT: Your Honor, counsel has been leading. Let her say what is out there. I respectfully request that he not ask, naming what might be there. Let her say what is there.

#### BY MR. SMITH:

Q What is there? Tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury exactly what it is there?

A Nothing. It is an open, vacant lot, which gives you a clear view all the way over to Bellevue Street, and you can see the entire playground.

Q Are there any lights?

A There is a bright light which shines all night long on the basketball court. And you can see anything and anybody over there.

Q When you looked out the kitchen window, did you see anybody?

A I saw James Oliver going down by the light and looking around to see if anybody was behind him.

Q Was anybody with you looking out that window?

A Yes, my mother.

Q How long was it after this crash in your bedroom window that you looked out through the kitchen and you saw James Oliver?

A About 15 seconds.

,	Q Now, when he called you, did he specifically state
2	your name?
3	A Yes, he did.
4	Q What is the name he stated?
5	A "Cookie".
6	Q Is that the name you go by, or a nickname?
7	A Yes, it is.
8	MR. STURTEVANT: I couldn't hear it, your
9	Honor. I'm sorry.
10	THE COURT: The name is "Cookie".
11	BY MR. SMITH:
12	Q How many phones do you have in your apartment?
13	A Three.
14	Q Three phones? They are all in the same number?
15	A Yes, they are.
16	Q Now, you said you were listening in on one phone,
17	correct?
18	A Right.
19	Q Was anybody else listening on any other phones?
20	A Officer McQueeney was on the phone in my bedroom,
21	and my mother was on the phone in the kitchen.
22	Q Did they have your permission to listen in on
23	this conversation?
24	A Yes, they did.
25	Q Okay. So what happened then? What happened

Q About how many times did he call you and try to get you not to testify?

A Oh, quite a number of times.

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App 20

1	Q Did he ever tell you what he would do, if anything,
2	if you did testify?
3	MR. STURTEVANT: Your Honor, that's a leading
4	question. Have her relate what he told her.
5	BY MR. SMITH:
6	Q Relate exactly what he told you.
7	A He called me up and told me that if I testified,
8	that he'd get me; he'd get me no matter what.
9	Q Was anybody ever present when you received one of
10	these phone calls?
11	A When he called me at work, my boss was there.
12	Q What is your boss's name?
13	A Fred R. Balko.
14	Q Did you ever give Mr. Balko permission to listen
15	in on one of these phone calls?
16	A Yes, I did.
17	Q Did he ever visit you at work?
18	A Yes, he did, a number of times.
19	Q Did he tell you for what purpose?
20	A To talk to me about this case.
21	MR. SMITH: Can I approach the Bench?
22	(The following transpired at the Bench):
23	MR. SMITH: One of the subsequent acts that
24	I plan to bring in at this point is that on
25	August 12, 1974, shortly after this incident.

James Oliver came to Miss Jenkins' place of employment, and hit her in the face, in the elevator.

I don't plan to bring out the fact that he was arrested, and you know, brought to trial on anything locally, on any charges, but I think it clearly indicates consciousness of guilt.

THE COURT: Is there anything related to the hitting that pertains to the conversation between them concerning this particular incident?

MR. STURTEVANT: Your Honor, I read the transcript provided to me by Mr. Smith, of the trial. My client was convicted of the misdemeanor of assault. Miss Jenkins relates that basically what he was saying to her in the elevator, before he hit her, is that he just wanted to talk to her.

And it is my feeling that we are kind of putting the client's character in issue, when he hasn't testified. And the Government seems to have no other evidence right now to carry forward with this case. And it is just too prejudicial.

I think the prejudicial value is outweighed and I respectfully request -- and also, because it is subsequent, your know, and it doesn't involve the phone calls, nor does it involve the

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fire bombing. And I would request the Court not allow it to come in.

THE COURT: Only if the Government can show that there was conversation concerning this incident, or a threatening conversation relating to her testifying concerning this incident, would the Court permit it to come in.

Is there any evidence of that of any kind?

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, I believe she just testified that frequently after this incident, he called her up and said "I don't want you to testify. I'm going to get -- if you do, I will get you."

On August 12th, at least to my knowledge, there is no evidence that I am aware of that on August 12th, he specifically told her that he didn't want her to testify. But, he did say "I want to talk to you."

And this is consistently what he said all the way through.

And she has indicated to the Court why James Purcell Oliver wanted to talk to her.

THE COURT: It might contaminate the record.

The Court will sustain the objection.

(The following transpired in open court):

A man running away.

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App 2

It is on the other side of the apartment?

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1	A	Right.
2	, d	And you said it took you just a number of seconds
3	to get to	the kitchen window?
4	·	Yes.
5	. Q	This was a summer night, was it not?
6	A	True?
7	Q	Are there any trees there on the side of your
8	building	
9	A	There is one tree.
10	Q	Does it block any of the windows?
11	Α	No, it doesn't.
12	Q	How many windows do you have on the side of your
13	building	there, that are in your apartment?
14	Α	Four.
15	Q	And the kitchen window is one of them?
16	Α.	(Witness nodded affirmatively).
17	Q	Now, did you and your mother go together to the
18	window?	
19	A	Yes, we did.
20	Q.	And you didn't look out any of the front windows?
21	A .	No.
22	Q	Why not?
23		Because if you look out the front window, you are
24	looking	onto Capen Street, and if you look out the kitchen
25	window	you are looking onto Main Street.

App 28

1	Q L	et me ask you this: The reflection you saw of
2	someone run	ning, I assume that was up the driveway?
3	A R	ight.
4	Q W	hen they ran up the driveway, what street would
5	that indivi	dual be on?
6	A C	apen Street.
7	Q C	apen Street? But you ran towards the kitchen
8	window, not	to look onto Capen Street?
9	AI	ran to the kitchen window to look onto Main
10	Street.	
11	Q M	ain Street is perpendicular to Capen Street?
12	A Y	es, it is.
13	Q A	nd immediately under your kitchen window is a
14	field?	
15	A R	ight next to my house is a vacant lot, and across
16	the street	from that is the playground.
17	Q H	low far would you say your house was from the
18	playground?	Maybe a football field?
19	A C	ould be.
20	Q A	nd this was early in the morning?
21	A A	bout ten of two.
22	Q A	nd it was dark out, but there were some lights on?
23	. A R	ight.
24	Q T	hese were where?
25	A 0	verlooking the basketball court.

App

1	Q	How far is the basketball court from your house?
2	A	Maybe 150 feet.
3	Q	Well, is the basketball court in the playground?
4	A	Yes, it is.
5	Q	You just said that the playground may be about a
6	football f	ield, or a hundred yards, three hundred feet from
7	your house	. And the basketball court is a little further
8	in the pla	yground?
9	A	Yes, it is.
10	Q	So how far would the playground be from your house?
11	More than	a football field?
12	A	Yes, about a football and a half.
13	Q	About a football field and a half? About 150 yards?
14	Α .	Whatever it is.
15	9	Okay. And that is where you saw James Oliver?
16	A	Yes, it is.
17	Q	Do you remember what he had on?
18	A	Yes, I do. He had on a dungaree jacket and some
19	work pant	s.
20	Q.	And some work pants?
21		Now, you testified that earlier that night you had
22	seen him	on Capen Street; is that correct?
23	Α	Yes, I did.
24	Q	And you stated he was carrying two bottles?
25	Α.	Yes.

,		How well could you see the two bottles?
2	A	I just saw the two bottles.
3	Q	How was he carrying them, one in each hand?
4	A	He had them tucked under.
5	Q	Under what?
6	- A	Under his arm, like.
7	Q.	Like under here (indicating)?
8	A	Yes.
9	e	One under each arm?
10	A	Yes.
11	9	Could you see whether or not they had anything in
12	them?	
13	A	No, I couldn't.
14	Q	They could have been Coca Cola bottles?
15	<b>A</b>	Could have been.
16	Q	With some Coca Cola in it?
17	A	Could have.
18	6	And you were on the porch at that time?
19	A	Yes, I was.
20	Q	Were you alone, Miss Jenkins, or was anyone with
21	you on th	me porch?
22	A	I was alone.
23	<i>•</i>	And you were just outside because it was a nice
24		ight, or a hot summer night?
25	State of the	I was out trying to cool off.

A1931

front yard or sidewalk? There is a sidewalk. 2 That is a couple of feet -- how wide is the street? 3 Q Two cars can go up and down it all right. 4 And sometimes a parked car, and still two cars can 5 go up, can't they? 6 7 Right. Would it be closer to the truth that if I were 8 James Oliver, on the other side of the street, it might be 9 a little more like over here (indicating)? 10 11 No. As you sat on the porch, you heard him mumble 12 Q "I'm going to burn your house down", or "I'll get you"? 13 What were the words exactly that you heard? 14 "I'm going to burn the house down." 15 16 Who did he mumble them to? MR. SMITH: I object. She didn't testify 17 that he was mumbling. She heard him say something. 18 19 She didn't say he mumbled the threat that she 20 heard. 21 BY MR. STURTEVANT: 22 Who were these words uttered to, Miss Jenkins? Q 23 Was he talking with anyone? 24 No, he was talking to himself. 25 Was there anyone on the other side of the street Q

that you saw near him as he walked up the street, talking to himself?

- A No, he was alone.
- Q All right. And this was around ten o'clock?
  THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: How loudly did he speak?

THE WITNESS: It was very clear. I could understand everything he said.

THE COURT: As loud as you are speaking now?
THE WITNESS: Perhaps.

## BY MR. STURTEVANT:

Q Did you do anything when you heard these words uttered?

A I just looked at him and said a few things to myself, and walked in.

- Q The next time you saw him that night was when he was running across the field to the playground?
  - A Yes, sir, it is.
- a TV. Whose TV was this?
  - A He had given that TV to me.
  - Q Was this when the two of you were living together?
  - A Yes, sir, it was.
- Q And you had broken up in April, so you were no longer living together?

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What kind of work clothes?

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Q

He had on dark colored pants, and a dark jacket. What kind of clothes was it that he had on when 2 you saw him at the basketball court later on? 3 The same thing. A 4 The same clothes? Q 5 Same clothes. A 6 Do you know Curly Robinson, Miss Jenkins? Q 7 A Curly who? 8 Robinson. 6 I don't know a Curly Robinson. A 10 You don't know someone named "Curly"? Q 11 A Yes, I do. 12 I got the wrong last name? Q 13 A Yes. 14 What is the last name? Q 15 A Ross. 16 Ross, I'm sorry. Was he around at all that night? Q 17 A Yes, he was. 18 Where was he? Q 19 He was on the front porch. A 20 On your floor or on another floor? Q 21 The first floor. A 22 Q He wasn't in your apartment? 23 A No, he wasn't. 24 And he didn't hear any of the phone conversations? 25 Q

25

1	I didn't see him.
2	Q Okay, and I assume you related what happened to
3	Officer McQueeney?
4	A Yes, I did.
5	Q And then a phone call came to your apartment?
6	A Right.
7	Q Who answered the telephone?
8	A I did.
9	Q When you answered it, what was said?
10	A There was a pause.
11	Q Okay.
12	A And he said "Cookie?" And I said "Yes".
13	And he said "I might have missed you this time,
14	but I'll get you the haxt."
15	I said "What" And then he hung up.
16	Q. Then you hung up?
17	A Yes.
18	Q So it was a very brief conversation?
19	A Yes.
20	Q. Where was Officer McQueeney?
21	A In my bedroom.
22	Q When the phone rang, did Officer McQueeney
23	immediately run to the bedroom?
24	A She was already in the bedroom, looking at the
25	window.

1	Q	And you were in the living room?
2	. А	In the living room, sitting on a chair!
3	•	Could you see Officer McQueeney from the living
4	room?	
5	A	Yes, I can.
6	Q.	Did someone tell her to pick up the phone?
7	A	I did.
8	Q	How did you do that?
9	A	I just pointed to the phone.
10	Q	Did the person calling ever give his name?
11	Α .	No, he didn't.
12	Q	And you are saying that you know the voice, and
13	that's th	e voice of James Oliver?
14	. A	Yes, it is.
15	Q	Was there anyone else listening on the phone other
16	than your	self and Officer McQueeney?
17	A	Yes, my mother.
18	Q	Where was she?
19	Α	In the kitchen.
20	Q .	How did she know to pick up the phone? Could you
21	see her f	rom where you were?
22	A	I could look in the mirror and see her, yes.
23	. 9	Did she pick up the phone at the same time you did?
24	A	Yes, because she was going to answer it, but I
25	answered	from the living room.

THE COURT: How many phones are there, two? THE WITNESS: Three. 2 THE COURT: Three. 3 And the words were "I might have missed you this time, but I'm going to get you"; is that correct? 5 Yes. 6 After that, were there anymore phone calls that 7 night? 8 9 I don't know. I went back to bed. You didn't have any phone conversation with James 10 Oliver after that? 11 No, no. 12 Now, Mass Jenkins, when this crash woke you up 13 from your sleep, didn't you become a little excited? 14 A Yes, I was excited. 15 A little frightened? Q 16 Yes, I was frightened. 17 A And you say you smelled some gasoline? Q 18 Yes, I did. 19 A And that scared you? Q 20 21 Yes, it did. 22 Q Your heart was beating pretty fast? 23 Yes, it was. 24 Q And then after you quickly looked out your window, 25 you ran over to the kitchen window; is that right?

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And while you were at the kitchen window for a few seconds, you saw someone run across, and saw him standing on the basketball court, and you said that's James Oliver; is that right?

A Yes, it is.

Q How long did that take, just a matter of seconds?

A About 15 seconds.

Q About 15 seconds? Then it was that either you or your mother called the police?

A I called the police.

Q Okay. I assume your mother -- do you know whether or not your mother had been sleeping when this crash came?

A No, they was wide awake; they couldn't get back to sleep after all the other commotion, the phone calls.

Q Who do you mean, your brother and mother?

A And my little sister.

Q Since this incident, Miss Jenkins, have you or James Oliver seen each other socially at all?

A No, we haven't.

Q In other words, you say you are no longer friends?

A No, we're not.

Q You haven't gone out on any dates since this happened?

A No, we haven't.

-1	Q You haven't rode around ir a car with each other,
2	or anything?
3	A No, we haven't.
4	MR. STURTEVANT: Could I have the Court's
5	indulgence for a moment, please?
6	(Pause.)
7	Q Miss Jenkins, when you described the clothing of
8	Oliver at ten o'clock, would you repeat again what it was?
9	I think you said dark, work clothes; is that what it was?
10	A Like he had on a dungaree jacket.
11	Q A dungaree jacket?
12	A And either dungarees, or the regular work pants.
13	Q Any hat? Did he have a hat on?
14	A No, he didn't.
15	Now, when you saw the person in the basketball
16	court later on, the clothing was the same?
17	A Yes, he was.
18	Q The dungaree jacket, and maybe dungaree pants?
19	A Right.
20	Q When this individual was over in the basketball
21	court, were there any other individuals over there?
22	A No.
23	There was no one playing basketball?
24	A No.
25	Q But there were lights on, so someone could have been

25

what. He was going to get me.

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You say you saw him again at ten o'clock, an hour .1 and a half later, outside the house? 2 Right. A 3 Q What did he say then? 4 He was walking up the street -- walking down the 5 street, rather, mumbling. Talking about how he was going 6 to burn the house down. 7 Now, you saw him just a few moments after the Q 8 crash through your window, correct? 9 Correct. 10 What was he doing when you saw him? Q 11 Running. A 12 Away from your house? Q 13 Away from my house. A 14 Did you have any problem at all seeing him? Q === 15 No, no problem whatsoever. A -16 What type of lights were in the area? Q 17 We have regular street lights, but they are very 18 bright, so you can see anybody walking up and down the 19 street. 20 How about up around the playground? Q 21 Up around the playground it is well lit, so that 22 people can walk in and out of the park without any trouble. 23 How about the lighting around the basketball

24

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court?

1	A	My sons. There is Steven Fate Marshall, and
2	Robert D.	Marshall. Those two are my sons. And Robin
3	Ross, tha	t is my daughter.
4	Q	How old is Robin?
5	A	Pive.
6	Q	Is it an apartment building that you live in?
7	A	Yes, it is.
8	Q	You live on the second floor?
9	A	Yes, I do.
10	Q	How many people live, altogether, in your apartment
11	building,	that you know?
12	A	Well, altogether there is I don't know, between
13	16 and 15	people there.
14	Q.	And are there some children?
15	A	Yes.
16	. Q	And are there elderly people?
17	Α .	Yes.
18	Q	Do you know James Oliver?
19	A	Yes, I do.
20	Q.	Do you see him here in court today?
21	A	Yen, I do.
22	Q	Is he the gentleman sitting at counsel table, in
23	the middle	
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	How long have you known James Oliver?

1	A Oh, approximately three years.
2	Q Did he used to date your daughter?
3	A Yes, he did.
4	Q Have you ever had an occasion to speak with him
5	over the telephone?
6	A Yes, I have.
7	Q How frequently?
8	A Well, quite a number of times.
9	Q Could you estimate, if that is possible?
10	A Oh, I don't know, about ten, twelve something
11	around like that.
12	Q So you are able to recognize his voice?
13	A Yes, I do.
. 14	Q Do you recall an incident involving a TV set, with
15	James Oliver?
	A Yes.
16	and sentlemen of the jury
17	
18	when that was?
19	A Well, it was in July July the 14th, I think it
20	was, that he called.
21	Q Do you remember about what time it was?
22	A Well, it was approximately, maybe eight or 8:30.
23	He called and he asked could he have his TV from Cookie.
	- the same set of the to refuse to give
24	
25	to to him So I told her to give him his TV.

So, she immediately unhooked it, and brought it downstairs, where he was. He met her, and she put it on the front porch.

Q What happened then?

A Well, my daughter was downstairs on the front porch at that time, and Cookie, she came -- she left it down there, and she came back upstairs, and he came over and --

Q You say "he". Tell the members of the jury who you mean when you say he came over.

A Perk -- Furcell. He came over and he received the television.

Q That is James Purcell Oliver?

A Yes.

What did he do with the TV when he got it?

MR. STURTEVANT: I don't mind her testifying,
as long as she saw it personally. I don't know
where she was situated at that time, exactly.

BY MR. SMITH:

Q Did you see what James Oliver did with the TV set?

THE WITNESS: I was up on -- excuse me.

A I was up on the second floor, which is my porch that I have. I was up there looking over the bannister. He came over from across the street. He got the television. Ee went in the middle of the street, and threw the television down.

Then he proceeded to go back across the street, to the corner there, by Thompsons, and begin to yell and scream and use profanity.

- Q Did you hear him say anything about Lilly at that time, your daughter, Cookie?
  - A Yes, he did say "I'll get you, Cookie."
- Q What happened then, around 8:30, or so, after the television was smashed and James -- what happened? What did he do?

A Well, he was around by Thompson Furniture Store, and he started to, as I said, started using profanity and everything.

And after that, I thought he was gone, because he walked a little distance up from Thompsons, going toward Main Street.

Then, so, we came back, and then the telephone began to ring, and it was him. He called and he demanded to speak to Cookie. And she didn't want to talk to him.

So I told Oliver, James, that she didn't want to have anything to say to him. So, he begged, and I told him I'm sorry. So, he wanted me to plead with her to talk to him. He said that's all he wants to do was talk to her.

So naturally, I put down the receiver, and I talked to her. But she wouldn't. And I came back to the telephone and I told him, I said, just like this, I said "Perk," I said,

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,	"She not coming to the telephone, and I cannot make her."
2	Q So what happened then?
3	A Well, then I hung up. And then he called, and
4	she got the telephone. And now, what they said, I don't
5	know.
6	Q In other words, the thing I am getting at, did
7	the phone keep ringing and ringing?
8	A Yes, he wanted to talk to her.
9	Q Did you see him again that evening?
10	A Yes, I did.
11	Q What time was that that you next saw him?
12	A Approximately about 1:30.
13	Q Now, we are talking you saw at eight o'clock?
14	A Yes, about eight, 8:30.
15	Q Around eight or 8:30?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Did you see him anytime after that, but before
18	two o'clock?
19	A No, I didn't.
20	Q Did you see him walk by the house?
21	MR. STURTEVANT: Your Honor, that is a leading
22	question.
23	THE COURT: Sustained.
24	MR. SMITH: May I have just a moment, your
	Hanana T em looking for a document

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The next time you saw Mr. Oliver was what time?

Q

And naturally, everybody starts jumping up, because it comes from Cookie's room. So we all headed that way.

And when we got there, she was running out of the door, because both of her room doors was closed, so she was running out of the door.

So we went back, and there was all the glass and everything, all over the floor, and in the window sills, and everything.

So, everybody got upset and frightened, and stuff. And the smell of kerosine -- or whatever it was -- it was smelling in her room.

So we immediately run to the kitchen, to see what we could see was going either down or anything, and there, going across the street toward the playground, was James.

How was it you were able to see James Oliver at almost two o'clock in the morning?

A Because it was a nice night. A nice, clear night, and it is a plain vacant lot between my house and the corner. It is nothing there.

And then from my window on the second floor, you can see down where the boys play basketball at night. They have one of those big, bright lights over the basketball court.

Are you absolutely positive that James Oliver -that it was James Oliver that you saw?

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1		MR. SMITH: I have nothing further.
2	CROSS-EXAMI	NATION BY MR. STURTEVANT:
3	Q M	rs. Marshall, when this big crash came in your
4	daughter's	bedroom, where were you in the apartment?
5	A	n my bedroom.
6	Q W	There is that in relation to your daughter's bed-
7	room?	
8	A . W	ell, it is just a room away.
9	Q /	and it was your testimony that shortly before
10	this crash,	there had been a phone call?
11	A ]	didn't hear you.
12	Q J	t was your testimony that shortly before the
13	crash, then	re had also been a phone call?
14	A 3	Ces.
15	Q /	and this is when your daughter said that's Perk,
16	too?	
17	A 1	Ces.
18	Q '	'That's Perk, too"?
19	A :	les.
20	Q	and then a few minutes later, there was a crash?
21	A :	les.
22	<b>Q</b> , ,	And when you heard the crash, you went running
23	into your	laughter's bedroom?
24	A :	res, everybody did.
25	. Q	And that's when you saw the glass?

A Yes.

Q And then what did you do again? You looked at the glass and looked at the window; what exactly was it you

' ||

A Yes.

A No, after all of us ran into Cookie's room, we looked and saw the glass and everything, and then I ran -- I ran right to the kitchen window there, because I know you could see very distinctly whoever comes and goes down Capen

Street, or down Main Street. And I was looking, and -Q Okay. When you ran into your daughter's bedroom,

what did she say to you?

A Well, she was so upset, it wasn't too much she could say, but, "Somebody threw a bottle at the window".

Q That's what she said? "Somebody threw a bottle at the window"?

A Yes.

Q And that's when you ran to the kitchen?

A Yes.

Q She didn't say at that point "James Oliver threw a bottle threw the window"? She said "Somebody"?

A She said somebody threw the bottle.

Q Okay then, when you got to the kitchen and you could look out across the vacant lot to the playground -- is that correct?

11		60
1	Q	Were there some kids playing on the basketball
2	court?	
3	A	No, it wasn't. It was well, at that time of
4	night it	wasn't anybody, hardly nobody on the street.
5	Q	You couldn't see anyone else but Oliver?
6	A	That's the only person that was in there.
7	Q	Do you remember what clothes this individual had
8	on?	
9	M A	Well, as far as I can remember, he had on a pair
10	dungarees	, and it looked like a light tee shirt or a coat,
11	a jacket.	
12	9	Were you pretty upset that night?
13	A	Yes, I was.
14	Q	All those phone calls had disturbed you?
15	Α	Very much so.
16	- Q	And you were very worried?
	A	Yes.
18		You were concerned?
19	. А	Right.
20	Q	And when the crash came, did you get even more
21	excited a	and more upset?
22		Yes, I did.
23	Q	And your daughter was very upset, wasn't she?
24	A	Yes well, the whole house was upset, with kids
25	and ever	ything, and my younger daughter, she was more so upset

individual standing over in the playground? Just a second

or two?

A About a second or two. Because he was gone. He paused one time to look around.

And you had seen Oliver earlier that night when he had come for the TV set; is that correct?

A Yes.

And you had overheard a couple of conversations, telephone conversations between the time he came for the TV and the time you heard the crosh through your daughter's bedroom window; is that right?

A Yes.

Q So you had a pretty strong feeling when you saw the glass in your daughter's bedroom that it was Oliver, didn't you?

A Yes, I did.

Q Then when you looked out the kitchen window and saw the person in the court, you decided that was Oliver?

Is that right?

A I knew that was Oliver.

Phone call right before the crash in her window -- that telephone call you said was just a few minutes before the crash. She didn't have much time to get to sleep, then, did she?

A No.

Q And what did you hear?

A Well, I said hello, and he said "Hi" -- just like that.

- Q The voice on the phone said "Hi"?
- A Yes.
- Q Then what was said next?

A And it was a little talk going on. Then finally he just said, that I heard, he said "I missed this time, but next time I won't."

And then I had him to repeat it, because I got the policewoman, and Cookie was already on the telephone, and the policewoman. And I went and told her to pick up the other one, the other receiver. And she heard him when he said it again.

- Q How long did the phone conversation last?
- A Not too long.
- Q And by those words, did you interpret those words to mean whoever was saying that was going to get your daughter?

MR. SMITH: I object to that. I submit that her interpretation is irrelevant. The thing that is relevant is that a threat was made. That is obvious.

MR. STURTEVANT: She was the one talking at first. I just wanted to know whether she felt it

was to her or to her daughter. MR. SMITH: All right.

- Who was conversing with the individual on the phone at that time?
  - I was.
  - What were the words said, again?
  - He said "I missed this time, but next time I won't."
- Did that individual know who else was on the

MR. SMITH: I object again, your Honor.

MR. STURTEVANT: She can testify whether the other person was known by the other two individuals. Any knowledge that they had on the phone --

MR. SMITH: Excuse me. I don't think she can. She said her daughter picked it up first. As a matter of fact, her daughter testified --

MR. STURTEVANT: Maybe I'm not being clear.

MR. SMITH: He mentioned her daughter's

MR. STURTEVANT: I'll see if I can rephrase

## BY MR. STURTEVANT:

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At one point, there were three people listening in on the same phone conversation; is that correct?

1	A	Yes, um-hum.
2	Q	Did Officer McQueeney say anything on the phone?
3	A	No, she didn't.
4	9.	Did your daughter?
5	A	No, she didn't.
6	Q	It was just you and the other person?
7	A	Um-hum.
8	Q	Mrs. Marshall, on that night, were you under the
9	care of a	physician for anything? You didn't by any chance
10	take any	medicine, whether it be aspirin, or anything else?
11	A	No.
12	Q	Had you had any drinks of slcohol that night?
13	A	No.
14	Q.	Mrs. Marshall, did you testify that it was a clear
15	night? H	lad it rained at all that night, to the best of
16	your reco	ollection?
17	A	The earlier part, I think it did.
18	· ૨ Q	It had rained earlier?
19	Α	Yes.
20	Q	Was it raining at the time that the thing was
21	thrown at	your daughter's window?
22	A	No, it wasn't. It was an awfully clear night.
23	Q	No clouds?
24	A	No.
25	Q	It vasn't dark?

2	20 21 22 23	17	15 16	13 14	11 12	9	6 7 8	4 5.	3	2
	2									

A It wasn't really dark; it was a nice, bright night, that you could actually see good.

MR. STURTEVANT: No further questions.

MR. SMITH: Nothing further.

THE COURT: Thank you. Next witness.

(Witness excused.)

MR. SMITH: The Government calls Steven Fate Marshall.

1	STEVEN F. MARSHALL, appearing as a
2	witness, being duly sworn, testified as follows:
3	THE CLERK: Would you state your full name?
4	THE WITNESS: Steven Fate Marshall.
5	THE CLERK: Your address?
6	THE WITNESS: 20 Capen Street.
7	THE CLERK: Hartford?
8	THE WITNESS: Yes.
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SMITH:
10	Q State your age please, Steven.
11	A 18.
12	Q Where do you live?
13	A 20 Capen Street.
14	Q How long have you lived there?
15	A 18 years.
16	THE COURT: Excuse me. Can we get the
17	educational background of the witness?
18	Q Tell the jury what you educational background is.
19	A I'm a graduate from Hartford Public High School,
20	last year.
21	Q Were you living at 20 Capen Street in July, 1974?
22	A Yes, I was.
23	Q Do you know James Oliver?
24	A Yes, I do.
25	Q Do you see him in court today?

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1	A Yes, I do.
2	Q Is that he seated over there at the counsel table
3	wearing the pinkish colored outfit?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Have you ever spoken to him before?
6	A Yes.
7	Q About how many times?
8	A Several hundred.
9	Q Did you ever talk to him on the telephone?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Were you home at your house on Capen Street on
12	July 15, 1974?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Did anything unusual happen that night?
15	A Yes, it did.
16	Q Tell the members of the jury what it was unusual
17	that happened?
18	A Well, I was laying in bed and I heard some glass
19	breaking. So I thought my sister had a broken glass, and
20	I heard my mother running.
21	So I went to see, and I looked in the room. So,
22	the window was broke. You could smell the gas around the
23	edge, and the police came
24	THE COURT: Can everyone hear him?
25	MR. STURTEVANT: Just barely.

THE COURT: Speak up good and loudly now, Steven, so everybody can hear you. 2 THE WITNESS: All right. 3 THE COURT: Speak out as though you were angry at the prosecutor, so that he will hear you. 5 BY MR. SMITH: 6 You said the police came that evening? Q 7 A Yes. 8 Did you answer the telephone at all that evening? Q 9 Yes, I answered it. 10 A Now, did you answer the telephone after the police 11 left? 12 Yes. 13 A Did you have a conversation with somebody? Q 14 Yes, I did. A 15 Did you recognize the voice of the individual who Q 16 was calling? 17 Yes, I did. A 18 Whose voice was it? 19 Q James Oliver. 20 A What did James Oliver say? Q 21 He said I better leave the house in en minutes 22 or he going to blow it up. 23 Q Did you tell your mother this? 24 Yes, I did. 25

1	Q	Do you know if your mother reported it to the
2	police?	
3	A	No, she didn't.
4	<b>Q</b>	Do you know why?
5	A	I think she said she figured that they caught him
6	already.	
7	Q	You are absolutely certain it was James Oliver
8	who said	that?
9	A	Yes, I am.
10		MR. SMITH: Nothing further, your Honor.
11	CROSS-EXA	MINATION BY MR. STURTEVANT:
12	Q	Mr. Marshall, when did this phone conversation
13	occur?	
14	A	Around 2:30, a quarter to two somewhere around
15	there.	
16	<b>Q</b> .	This is the same night when the bottle was thrown
17	through t	the window?
18	A	Yes.
19	. 9	Were you the only one that answered the telephone?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	The police had already been to your house?
22	Α	Yes.
23		THE COURT: Excuse me. This was after the
24		bottle had been thrown, Steven?
25	-	THE WITNESS: Yes, it was.

1	1 Q How long have you known James Oliver?	
2	A Around three years.	
3	Q During the time that your sister date	d him; is
4	4 that right?	
5	5 A Yes.	
6	Q Were you two considered pals? Did yo	u run around
7	7 with him at all?	
8	A I went with him sometimes.	
9	Q When you picked up the phone, who sai	d what, first
10	A He did. I said hello.	
11	Q You said hello. What did the other p	erson say?
12	A He just started talking.	
13	Q What did he say?	
14	A He said you got two minutes to leave	the house,
15	or he going to blow it up.	
16	Q Then what was said?	
17	A Nothing. I said "Later".	
18	18 Q You said what?	
19	A "Later" "Good-bye."	
20	Q And you hung the phone up?	
21	A Yes.	
22	Q How long did that phone conversation	last?
23	A Around three minutes.	ď
24	Q How much time prior to that had you t	alked with
	James Oliver on the telephone?	

1	A	You mean the same night? What you mean?
2	Q	The whole time you have known him.
3	Α	Oh, around a hundred.
4	Q	That night, had you talked with him on the phone
5	at all?	
6	A .	Yes, I talked to him that night.
7	Q	What time?
8	A	Around a quarter of two, 2:30.
9	Q	What was said in that phone conversation?
10	<b>A</b>	"You got two minutes to get out of the house or
11	I'm going	to blow it up."
12	Q	How many such phone calls were made that night?
13	A	I didn't count them.
14	Q	And he said the same thing each time?
15	A	No.
16	Q	Pardon me?
17	A	No.
18	Q	All right. Let's go back to the point in time
19	when the	erash occurred in your sister's room.
20	A	Yes.
21	G.	And you were in the apartment at that time; is
22	that corre	ect?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	And soon after the Hartford Police Department came;
25	is that co	orrect?

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	A .	No, he didn't.
	Q	Was everyone else in the house asleep at that
3	time?	
4	A	No, they wasn't.
5	Q	Where were they?
6	A	My mother and them was downstairs.
7	Q	But no one else overheard you talking with someone
8	on the te	lephone?
,	<b>A</b>	Yes, my sister did, but she didn't want to answer
10	her phone	
11	•	Was she in the bedroom?
12	A	No, she was standing right beside me.
13		MR. STURTEVANT: No further questions, your
14		Honor.
15		MR. SMITH: Nothing further, your Honor.
16		THE COURT: What did you after you hung up,
17		Steven? You said that he said to get out of the
18		house in two minutes; I'm going to blow it up.
19		What did you do after you hung up?
20		THE WITNESS: I went back to bed.
21		THE COURT: You went back to bed?
22		THE WITNESS: Yes.
23		THE COURT: You weren't too concerned about
24		getting blown up that night?
25		THE WITNESS: Not really.

MR. SMITH: She already has.

THE COURT: Well, she started to answer the question -- if you ask "Do you remember this particular piece of glass?" She'll say no.

MR. STURTEVANT: I'll say this, your Honor:
Should the Government finish the case, and
whether or not I will have a witness, I don't
know, but I certainly don't object to allowing
the Government to come back with that witness,
even though it certainly wouldn't be a rebuttal
witness. That can be done out of any order. I
have no objection.

THE COURT: All right. It is in for identification.

(The following transpired in open court): ...

BY MR. SMITH:

McQueeney, can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury just what happened while you were at the apartment at 20 Capen Street at two o'clock that morning?

A After I arrived at the apartment, Cookie took me to her bedroom and showed me the broken window and the dented screen, from where the bottle had struct and broken the window, and the glass at the foot of the window.

And the telephone rang, and it was answered in

the other room. And Cookie and her mother said to me to pick up the phone, because he was calling again.

And I picked up the phone, and I heard him say something to the effect that "Next time, you know, I will not miss."

Then they went on talking for awhile, but I hung up, because they said he might be outside, in a nearby telephone booth, making a call from the corner. But he wasn't.

- Q Did you ask either Mrs. Marshall or Lilly Jenkins who it was that made the telephone call that you overheard?
  - A Yes, I did, and they said it was James Oliver.
- Q Now, skipping back a moment, did you look at the window in Miss Jenkins' bedroom?
  - A Yes, I did.

- Q Did you notice whether there was a screen?
- A There was a screen on the outside of it, and that was what prevented the bottle from crashing through the window and breaking up in her room. It dented the screen, so that it came in far enought to break the window, and then it bounced back out.
- Q Now, did there come a time when you went outside the house to look around for evidence?
  - A Yes.
    - Q And could you just tell the members of the jury

again what you saw and what you did?

A Okay. I went downstairs, and directly under her window, on the sidewalk, I found what was left over of the fire bomb. There were fragments of glass. There was the cotton wadding that was sticking out the neck of the bottle, like a beer bottle, and there was definitely the odor of gasoline coming from it.

I picked it up and placed it in a plastic bag and brought it to headquarters.

- Q And to whom at headquarters did you give it?
- A To Lieutenant Novello.
- Q When you say you saw fragments of the beer bottle -- what led you to believe it was a beer bottle?

A It looked like one of those new, short beer bottles not the large ones. And the neck of it, it was a twist-off cap one, and it had a reddish label around it. To me it looked like a small beer bottle.

Q Were you able to identify the label?

A I don't know why I kept thinking it was a

Ballentine one, but I don't know why I said that. That is
why I put the label inside the vial there, in case maybe
the lab could determine what brand it was.

Q Did you feel the wadding as you picked it up?

A Yes, I did, and it was completely saturated with gasoline.

Q Did you have an opportunity, personally, to determine the distance from her house to the playground that has been mentioned in this case?

- A Yes.
- Q How did you measure it?
- A I paced off the distance.
- Q What distance did you find from the edge of their building to the edge of the playground?

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, I object. If it is in paces or feet, or what?

MR. STURTEVANT: We'll clear that up.

- Q Did you do it in feet?
- A Yes.
- Q How did you do it? How did you determine how many feet?

A Well, in the past, I have checked my pace over a prescribed course of 100 yards, and it averages out to approximately 33 and a third paces, per 100 yards. That is for 300 feet.

A How many paces did you take from the edge of the house -- was it from the edge of the house that you began? Explain to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury the course you took in measuring it.

A I took the most direct route from the house, across the vacant lot, which is adjacent to the house and

MR. STURTEVANT: I have nothing further,

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## Identification:

one of the most important issues in this case is the identification of the defendant as the perpetrator of the crime. The government has the burden of providing identity, beyond a reasonable doubt. It is not essential that the witness himself be free from doubt as to the correctness of his statement. However, you the jury, must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the accuracy of the identification of the defendant before you may convict him. If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was the person who committed the crime, you must find the defendant not guilty.

Identification testimony is an expression of belief or impression by the witness. Its value depends on the opportunity the witness had to observe the offender at the time of the offense and to make a reliable identification later.

In appraising the identification testimony of a witness, you should consider the following:

1. Are you convinced that the witness had the capacity and an adequate opportunity to observe the offender?

Whether the witness had an adequate opportunity to observe the offender at the time of the offense will be affected by such matters as how long or short a time was available, how far or close the witness was, how good were lighting conditions, whether the witness had had occasion to see or know the person in the past.

2. Are you satisfied that the identification made by the witness subsequent to the offense was the product of his own recollection or were other factors at work? You may take into account both the strength of the identification, and the circumstances under which the identification was made.

If the identification by the witness may

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have been influenced by the circumstances under which the defendant was presented to him for identification, you should scrutinize the identification with great care. You may also consider the length of time that lapsed between the occurrence of the crime and the next opportunity of the witness to see defendant, as a factor bearing on the reliability of the identification.

3. Finally, you must consider the credibility of each identification witness in the same way as any other witness, consider whether he is truthful, and consider whether he had the capacity and opportunity to make a reliable observation on the matter covered in his testimony.

I again emphasize that the burden of proof on the prosecutor extends to every element of the crime charged, and this specifically includes the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt the identity of the defendant as the perpetrator of the crime with which he stands charged. If after examining the testimony, you have a reasonable doubt as to the accuracy of the identification, you must find the defendant not guilty.

United States v. Telfaire, 469 F.2d 552, 558 (D.C. Cir. 1972).

## Eyewitness Identification:

timony is notably fallible, and the result of it can be, and sometimes has been the greatest single injustice that can arise out of our system of criminal law, namely the conviction of the wrong man through a mistake in identity. The dangers in this area have been well chronicled, and have been the proper subject of careful attention in this and many other courts and by members of the legal profession. Gregory v. United States, 125 U.S.

App. D.C. 140, 369 F.2d 185, 190 (D.C. Cir. 1966), cert. denied 396 U.S. 865, 90 S.Ct. 143, 24 L.Ed. 2d 119 (1969); United States v. Evans, 484 F.2d 1178, 1187 (2d Cir. 1973).

Identification evidence is peculiarly riddled with innumerable dangers and variable factors which might seriously, even crucially, derogate from a fair trial.

The vagaries of eyewitness identification are well known; the annals of criminal law are rife with instances of mistaken identification.

Apart from "the dangers inherent in eyewitness identification," such as unreliable memory or perception, "[a] major factor contributing to the high incidence of miscarriage of justice from mistaken identification has been the degree of suggestion inherent in the manner in which the prosecution presents the suspect to witnesses for pretrial identification." The dangers of suggestion are not necessarily due to "police procedure intentionally designed to prejudice an accused." On the contrary, suggestion can be created intentionally or unintentionally in many subtle ways. United States v. Charles J. Ash, Jr., 461 F.2d 92 (D.C. Cir. 1972) (en banc), rev!d, 413 U.S. 300 (1973).

## Credibility of Witnesses:

You, as jurors, are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight their testimony deserves.

you should carefully scrutinize all the testimony given, the circumstances under which each witness has testified, and every matter in evidence which tends to show whether a witness is worthy of belief. Consider each witness' intelligence, motive and state of mind, and demeanor and manner while on the stand. Consider the witness' ability to observe the matters as to which he has testified, and whether he impresses you as having an accurate recollection of these matters. Consider also any relation each witness may bear to either side of the case; the manner in which each witness might be affected by the verdict; and the extent to which, if at all, each witness is either supported or contradicted by other evidence in the case.

Inconsistencies or discrepancies in the testimony of a witness, or between the testimony of different witnesses, may or may not cause the jury to discredit such testimony. Two or more persons witnessing an incident or a transaction may see or hear it differently; and innocent misrecollection, like failure of recollection, is not an uncommon experience. In weighing the effect of a discrepancy, always consider whether it pertains to a matter of importance or an unimportant detail, and whether the discrepancy results from innocent error or intentional falsehood.

After making your own judgment, you will give the testimony of each witness such credibility, if any, as you may think it deserves. Devitt and Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Second Edition, vol. 1, pp. 252-253.

The remainder of the first element, as well as the entire second and third elements of the offense charged in the Third Count are exactly the same as those in the Second Count. Therefore, I would not review them; it would be repetitious.

One of the most important overall issues in this case is the identification of the Defendant as the perpetrator of the crimes charged. The Government has the burden of proving identity beyond a reasonable doubt. It is not essential that the witness himself be free from doubt as to the correctness of his statement. However, you, the jury, must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the accuracy of the identification of the Defendant before you may convict him. If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant was the person who committed the crime, then you must, of course, find the Defendant not guilty.

Identification testimony is an expression of belief or impression by the witness. Its value depends on the opportunity the witness had to observe the offender at the time of the offense, and to make a reliable identification later.

In appraising the identification testimony

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of a witness, you should consider: Are you convinced that the witness had the capacity and an adequate opportunity to observe the offender?

Whether the witness had an adequate opportunity to observe the offender at the time of the offense would be affected by such matters as how long or short a time was available; how far or close the witness was; how good were lighting conditions; whether the witness had occasion to see or know the person in the past.

Second, are you satisfied that the identification made by the witness subsequent to the offense was the product of his or her own recollection, or were other factors at work?

You may take into account the strength of the identification, and all the surrounding circumstances that occurred that night under which the identification was made.

You, as jurors, are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight their testimony deserves.

You should carefully scrutinize the testimony given, the circumstances under which each witness has testified, and every matter in evidence which tends to indicate whether the witness is worthy

of belief.

Consider each witness' intelligence,
motive and state of mind, and demeanor and manner
while on the witness stand. Consider also any
relation which each witness may bear to either
side of the case; the manner in which each witness
might be affected by the verdict, and the extent
to which, if at all, each witness is either
supported or contradicted by other evidence.

Inconsistencies or discrepancies in the testimony of a witness, or between the testimony of different witnesses, may or may not cause the jury to discredit such testimony. Two or more persons witnessing an incident or transaction may see or hear it differently; and innocent misrecollection, like failure of recollection, is not an uncommon experience in our everyday lives.

So, in weighing the effect of a discrepancy, consider whether it pertains to a matter of importance, or an unimportant detail, and whether the discrepancy results from innocent error or willful falsehood.

All evidence of a witness whose self-interest or attitude is shown to be such as might tend to prompt testimony unfavorable to the accused,

should be considered with caution and weighed with great care.

A witness may be discredited or impeached by contradictory evidence, or by evidence that at other times the witness has made statements which are inconsistent with the witness' present testimony.

If you believe any witness has been impeached, and thus discredited, it is your exclusive province to give the testimony of that witness such credibility, if any, as you may think it deserves.

If a witness is shown knowingly to have testified falsely concerning any material matter, you have a right to distrust that witness' testimony in other respects. And you may reject all the testimony of that witness, or give it such credibility as you may think it deserves.

The rules of evidence ordinarily do not permit witnesses to testify as to opinions or conclusions. But, an exception to this rule exists as to those whom we call "expert witnesses".

Witnesses who, by education and experience, have become expert in some art, science, profession or calling, may state an opinion as to relevant and

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that a copy of the foregoing Appendix was mailed, postage prepaid, to Thomas P. Smith, Esq., Assistant United States Attorney, 450 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06103, and to Mr. James Purcell Oliver, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Connecticut 06810, this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of November, 1975.

Charles N. Sturtevant